

Analyses of samples of the article made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the preparation labeled "Internal" consisted essentially of an emulsion of copaiba, and that the preparation labeled "Injection" consisted of a dilute aqueous solution of potassium permanganate.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that certain statements, borne on the cartons, bottle labels, and in the circulars, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects thereof for the treatment of gonorrhœa, gleet, bladder troubles, and certain other diseases, were false and fraudulent in that the article did not contain any ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed for it.

On June 4, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7426. Misbranding of Pabst's Okay Specific. U. S. * * * v. 12 Dozen Bottles of Pabst's Okay Specific. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10144. I. S. No. 2167-r. S. No. W-321.)

On April 29, 1919, the United States attorney for the Southern District of California, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 12 dozen bottles, each containing 4 ounces of Pabst's Okay Specific, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Los Angeles, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about April 2, 1919, by the Pabst Chemical Co., Chicago, Ill., and transported from the State of Illinois into the State of California, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Analysis of a sample made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the article consisted essentially of a mixture of copaiba, cubebs, plant extractives, including uva ursi and buchu, and alcohol.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that the following therapeutic effects of the article were claimed and stated in substance on the labels of the bottle and wrapper, and in the circular, to wit, (label) "Pabst's * * * Okay Specific for Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Urethritis, and Chronic Mucous Discharges," (wrapper) "Pabst's * * * Okay Specific for Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Urethritis and Chronic Mucous Discharges," and said claims and statements were false and fraudulent in that the article contained no ingredients or combination of ingredients capable of producing the above-claimed therapeutic effects.

On June 24, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7427. Misbranding of Blakes Capsules. U. S. * * * v. 288 Packages of Blakes Capsules. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10525. I. S. No. 1569-r. S. No. E-1492.)

On or about June 5, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the Supreme Court of said District, holding a District Court, a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 288 packages of Blakes Capsules, at Washington, D. C., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about February 17, 1919, by Henry K. Wampole & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., and transported from the State of Pennsyl-

vania into the District of Columbia, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted of capsules containing essentially a tablet of salol suspended in a mixture of volatile oils, oleoresins, and plant extractives, including copaiba and cubebs.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that the statements borne on the cartons containing the packages containing the article, to wit, "Blakes Capsules * * * For Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Chronic Seminal and Mucous Discharges * * *," regarding the therapeutic effects of the article, were false and fraudulent in that the article contained no ingredients or combination of ingredients capable of producing the therapeutic effects claimed for it.

On July 2, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7428. Misbranding of Halz Injection. U. S. * * * v. 3 Dozen Bottles (large) and 3 Dozen Bottles (small) of Halz Injection. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10527. I. S. No. 7662-r. S. No. C-1273.)

On June 6, 1919, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Oklahoma, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 3 dozen bottles (large) and 3 dozen bottles (small) of Halz Injection, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Muskogee, Okla., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about October 28, 1918, by the Ed. Price Chemical Co., Kansas City, Mo., and transported from the State of Missouri into the State of Oklahoma, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of zinc sulphocarbolate, boric acid, alum, eucalyptol or thymol, volatile oils, glycerin, alcohol, and water.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that the packages, cartons, labels, and circulars accompanying the article bore statements, designs, and devices, to wit, (on carton) "Halz (Price's Medicine) Injection for Gonorrhœa and Gleet, Whites and Leucorrhœa, male or female. * * * We get genuine results * * * will not cause stricture," (on bottle) * * * Gonorrhœa and Gleet," (in circular) "Directions * * * While our preparation is known as a Gonorrhœa medicine it is also good for Leucorrhœa and Whites * * *," regarding the curative and therapeutic effect of the article and of the ingredients contained therein, which were false and fraudulent in that the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the curative and therapeutic effects claimed for it. Misbranding of the article was alleged for the further reason that it was a diluted alcoholic solution of alum, boric acid, glycerin, zinc, sulphocarbolate, thymol, and volatile oils, which said ingredients or any combination of same were not capable of producing the curative and therapeutic effects claimed for it.

On July 11, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*